



RUTLAND HERALD.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.

The State Elections.

Three important State elections occur to-morrow—those of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, only members of Congress and of the State legislatures are to be chosen. In Indiana executive officers of the State are to be elected.

The results of elections in these States, as in most others, have been extremely variable for the last three years. And changes in public feeling in this critical period of the nation's history, have been and are so great and so frequent, that it is impossible to base estimates of the results of future elections on those of the past, with any approach to certainty. For purposes of comparison, however, the following figures will be of interest.

The present congressional delegation of Pennsylvania is equally divided between the Unionists and Democrats, there being twelve of the former and twelve of the latter. The Legislature of the State last year stood: Senate, 17 Unionists, 16 Democrats; House, 52 Unionists, 48 Democrats; Union majority on joint ballot, 5. In 1862 the Democrats carried the State by about 3,500 majority in an aggregate vote of 435,000. In 1863 the Unionists elected Gov. Curtin by a majority of 15,325 in a vote of 524,000. The soldiers of the State vote at this coming election.

The congressional delegation of Ohio, elected in 1862, stands as follows: Democrats 14; Unionists 5. The Democratic majority in the State (on Secretary of State) that year was 5,677 on a total vote of 363,000. Last year the gubernatorial election occurred, and the State gave Brough, the Union candidate a majority of 101,099 over Vallandigham—61,920 on the home vote and 39,179 on the soldiers' vote. The aggregate vote was 478,223.

Indiana was carried by the Democrats in 1862 by nearly 11,000 majority. Her congressional delegation stands 7 Democrats to 4 Republicans. In 1863 there was no election in the State except for local officers and the Unionists made gains on the previous year.

An active canvass has been going on in these States for the last few weeks. Correspondents are sanguine that Pennsylvania will increase her Union majority of last year, and there is little doubt that her congressional delegation will change its political character. In Ohio the overwhelming and unprecedented majority of last year was owing in great measure to the personal odium attaching to the Democratic candidate, Vallandigham, who was then out of the country for the country's good. But Ohio, even with no governor to elect this year, ought to be good on her congressional vote for somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 Union majority.

In Indiana, the contest is very close and the result doubtful. As we have said, the State gave a Democratic majority of nearly 11,000 in 1862. Her legislature is Democratic and consequently, through the singular fear of the soldiers' vote manifested now-a-days by the so-called Democrats, her volunteers in the military service of the country are deprived of the privilege of participating in the election. Many rebels from Dixie, moreover, now stopping in southern Indiana, will swell the Democratic vote. If under these circumstances Gov. Morton is elected, it will be a wonderful triumph for the Union cause.

The importance of these elections with reference to the approaching presidential election is seen at a glance. If the Democrats carry neither Pennsylvania nor Ohio, the presidential election is virtually decided against them. If they carry both Pennsylvania and Indiana by a decided majority, Mr. Lincoln may still be re-elected, and we have no doubt he will be; but such a result of the October elections would have the effect of infusing new courage and hope throughout the Democratic ranks, and render the contest more even and exciting. Under these circumstances the result of the elections in these States will be awaited with intense interest.

NEW NAMES FOR OLD THINGS.—What is a war maintained in defense of national existence, of liberty and free government, against the assaults of armed traitors? "An unnatural and blood-thirsty war."

What are traitors who band together for the destruction of their government, who kill hundreds of thousands of their fellow men, starve and freeze to death thousands of others that fall into their hands as prisoners and butcher still others in cold blood (witness for example the late Centralia, Mo., massacre) and bring upon a great, peaceful, free and prosperous country, the numberless, unutterable woes and desolations of a gigantic civil war,—and all to gratify their inordinate, tyrannical and infernal

lust for power? They are—"those high minded men."

See the leading article in the Rutland Courier of last Friday.

Patriots are fanatics, and traitors from Judas Iscariot down to Benedict Arnold and Jeff Davis are "high-minded men." Such is latter-day democracy.

A correspondent writes us from City Point, Va., that the rebel currency is rather "on the decline," and as an evidence of the fact says that he saw the day before he wrote (Oct. 8d.) a rebel one hundred dollar bill sold for two cents on the dollar. He further writes us in regard to the presidential preferences of the soldiers, that the inmates of the guard houses are for McClellan and none others that he has seen or heard of, except the rebels; and he thinks (what is not very remarkable,) that it is for no good to the Union that the rebels so unanimously desire McClellan's election.

The Washington Republican of Thursday says it has information from a gentleman just arrived from Europe that a great deal of money is being sent over here for the McClellan cause. He mentioned one party who was authorized to draw for seventy thousand dollars in gold, to be used in the campaign of the peace Democracy.

They Indorse Benedict Arnold.

The Democrats of Terre Haute, Indiana, accepted Benedict Arnold as their brother, and his politics as their politics, at one of their mass meetings last Thursday. Cookerly and Mack had effused their McClellanism upon the crowd. Some Republicans, curious spectators, to fill up the vacuum in the proceedings, roughly called, "Washburne, Washburne!" Elihu mounted the dry goods box, holding in his hand a printed speech of the Indiana Copperhead, Dan Voorhees, inside of which he had pinned an extract from an address of Benedict Arnold, after the discovery of his treason, to the soldiers of our Revolutionary army, intended to excite them to revolt and to seduce them from their allegiance. "Democrats," said Washburne, "I hold in my hand a speech of Daniel Voorhees, will you hear me?"

"Yes, yes," Washburne read: "Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your land in blood?"

"Democrats, do you indorse that?" asked Washburne.

"We do! Read the whole of it!" "Oh yes, if you say so. But I am not reading Dan Voorhees' speech—I am reading the speech of Benedict Arnold the traitor. Do you indorse it?"

"Yes! No! No! Yes!"—and a Democratic Babel broke loose, above which roared the laughter of Republicans.—*Tribune.*

Miscellaneous Items.

—The production of the Springfield Armory during September, was 19,000 muskets.

—Ex-Senator Browning of Illinois, claimed as a convert to McClellan, has come out squarely in a letter for Lincoln.

—At a McClellan meeting in Cincinnati, one of the banners represented McClellan and Jeff Davis shaking hands.

—The "bee man" at the recent State Fair, when asked if he bees would sting, replied, "Why, no! they are G. B.'s—genuine McClellan. They wouldn't sting a rebel!"

—Joseph Calcott, a man fifty or sixty years of age, was arrested at Springfield Mass. for the murder of his wife by choking her to death. The deed was committed on Thursday morning.

—The rebel steamer Condor was run in on Saturday and beached off Wilmington, N. C., to escape capture. Mrs. Rose Greenhow, who was a passenger, is said to have been drowned. J. C. Holcombe, lately peace negotiator at Niagara, was also a passenger, and escaped.

—What is the difference between the Chicago and Baltimore platforms? The former is based on a piece of the Union, and the latter on a Union of Peace!

—At one time during the pursuit of Early, Sheridan's forces bivouacked for the night within a short distance of the rebels. During the night the enemy's rear-guard withdrew, leaving pinned to a tree the following note: "Mr. Yank—For God's sake, stop and let your horses graze, and allow us poor, starved devils to get away, and we'll treat the next time we meet at Strasburg."

—Father Jas. Hennessy, pastor of St. Patrick's Chapel, Detroit, was recently drafted in that city, when his many friends at once made preparations to furnish him with a substitute. Father Hennessy said, "No, I cannot permit this. My country has called upon me for personal service, and I will have no other man go for me. I will take my own place in the army." We know nothing grander in the history of the draft than this patriotic conduct.

—Oh!—In South America, some years since, the small pox threatened to carry off all the monkeys. They must be vaccinated. But how?—a boy was bound hand and foot and vaccinated in the presence of a sagacious old monkey, who immediately exercised his wits, stole the lancet and some "matter" (purpose in his way), and then tied up and vaccinated all the monkeys in his district. The example spread, and now there is supposed to be no unvaccinated ape in South America.

FROM THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Battle of Sept. 30th, near the South Side Railroad.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

BEXFORD PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 3, '64. 17th Regt. Vermont Vols.

Editor Rutland Herald:—Dear Sir: For the information of the friends of the regiment I send you an account of the part taken by the 17th Vermont in the fight of Friday, Sept. 30th, near the South Side Railroad. We held ourselves in readiness to march from our camp near the Weldon railroad three days, and started for the left about 9 o'clock Friday morning. When we got to "Poplar Grove Church" we discovered that our troops were engaged with the enemy, and with little loss took two lines of their works and several prisoners. We then marched up to their first line in the woods where we remained in line of battle nearly an hour, but there being no signs of the enemy we advanced about two miles further, when, on marching up through a pine wood, we were greeted with a few volleys from the enemy. We halted in the woods about fifteen minutes, and had orders to lie down, as the shell from the enemy's batteries were bursting all around us, accompanied by an incessant shower of bullets. We next had orders to advance, and went on the double-quick to the edge of the woods to a rail fence, and before we had time to form discovered that the enemy were driving back our skirmishers, and a solid column were almost upon us. Col. Cummings gave the order to rise and fire, but seeing that we were firing into our own men, countermanded it, and gave the order to fix bayonets, but before it could be executed, our regiment was cut in twain by the overpowering force of the enemy, and we saw that we were being flanked. Capt. Conway, Adj. Peck and Lieut. Norton, with about seventeen men, brought off the colors safely. Capt. Conway shooting three of their color guards before retreating. Color Sergeant George W. Bacon (of Co. I.) deserves especial praise for his bravery in standing by the colors to the last, although he had been quite unwell for some time previous to the fight. Col. Cummings was wounded, but we do not know how badly as he fell into the enemy's hands; He was seen to fall by several. We had about 170 men when we went into the fight and lost 86 in killed, wounded and missing, 46 of them killed and wounded. Capt. Knapp is now in command of the regiment. I will append the names of the killed and wounded as far as has been ascertained.

Lt. Col. Cummings, wounded and missing. Capt. Henry A. Eaton, Co. D, missing. COMPANY C.

Wounded.—Privates, George Garvin, John T. Farr and Chase.

Missing.—Daniel Luce, Timothy Godfrey, Arthur Townsend.

COMPANY D.

Missing.—Sergeant Russ.

COMPANY H.

Wounded and Missing.—Corp. Charles J. Hall.

Missing.—Privates John Harrogon and Frank Baslow.

COMPANY I.

Wounded and Missing.—2d Lieut. G. W. Tobin (in command of Company A); Orderly Sergt. Salmon K. Gates.

Wounded.—Sergt. Thos. T. Sanborn (arm amputated); Corp. Jas. Hamersley, head slightly; Corp. Edwin L. Wells, right arm. Napoleon Talp, Michael Dempsey, Jr., Joel A. Mason, Horace D. Blaisdell.

Wounded and Missing.—Corporal Rowell C. Jenne, Freeman Gee, William T. Aldrich, Abner M. Buckman, Wm. Rix.

Missing.—Felix Valley.

Killed.—James S. Collins, James Casavant. D. H. L.

P. S. I will try to send you a full list of casualties as soon as we can get them. D. H. L.

The Richmond papers of the 4th give long accounts of the late operations of Grant's army. The customary assertions about our tremendous losses are made. They are accompanied by the admission that the position gained by our force on the north of the James is very important, and that its assumption has deranged their schemes in other respects. In regard to the south side operations they also admit that their outer line of works was carried, but claim that they captured 1500 prisoners. The most significant admission, however, is that Lee's army is altogether too weak to hold his present extended lines, and their appeals for reinforcements are pitiable and desperate.

The draft excitement in Eastern Pennsylvania culminated in a tragedy on Wednesday. A squad of men had been sent into Rince township, Monroe county, as a guard to the person who was serving notices on drafted men in that vicinity, and while riding along they were fired upon from the bushes, and a Philadelphia cavalryman, named L. K. Dease, instantly killed. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers.

FROM THE NINTH VERMONT.

Gallant Charge at Chapin's Bluff.

BATTLEFIELD OF CHAPIN'S BLUFF, Va., Oct. 3, 1864.

Editor Rutland Herald:—Ere this the telegraph has informed you of the army operations north of the James, but to allay the apprehensions of those friends of the only Vermont regiment engaged therein, I hastily send you a few particulars from the field.

The Ninth regiment of Vermont volunteers being a part of the 2d brigade, 21 division 18th army corps, formed in line at their camp on the south of the James river, at one o'clock on the morning of the 29th of September, and marched across the pontoon bridge at "Broadway Landing," to the strong line of entrenchments at "Chapin's Bluff," seven miles from the rebel capital. The last three miles of the march were strewn with muskets, blankets and the usual debris of the battlefield; the large number of dead and wounded also showed that the First division had had a lively skirmish on their advance. We pressed on until the formidable battlements of Fort Morris loomed up before us, and its seven guns sent a shower of iron hail upon our massed columns; still we advanced and under a sharp musketry fire the order to "charge" was passed along the line and though the entire division was exhausted by a rapid march of ten miles, their cheer went up with a ring, and the entire line at Chapin's Bluff was carried with its sixteen guns; and over 500 prisoners were flying as rapidly towards our rear as we had advanced towards the front.

The casualties of the regiment were fifty one killed and wounded, a list of which has been sent to Adj. Gen. Washburn, and will be published probably as soon as you can receive this. We now hold our position and are confident that we can hold it forever if necessary. The troops are in the best of spirits and fully prepared for a further advance if the plans of General Grant require us to go forward. The enemy have made repeated attempts to dislodge us, but have signally failed each time and are now engaged in strengthening their works in our front.

Aside from the prisoners we have taken, a large number of deserters are constantly coming into our lines. They represent the spirit of the rebel army to be fast failing, and a general feeling of despondency to pervade the whole Southern people.

The advance was a general one of the whole army, and as far as we can learn the whole movement has been a decided success.

The charge of the Ninth Vermont is highly spoken of as one of the most gallant affairs of the war, and a telling evidence of the discipline and efficiency of the regiment. J. C. B.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Major Mulford has gone to Richmond with a large lot of rebel prisoners, and hopes to arrange for more regular and complete exchanges. The rebels do not yet recognize Gen. Butler at all in the business. Gen. Lee's offer to exchange troops lately captured is regarded as proof of his great need of men, and it is reported that he is willing to include colored troops on the same footing with others, and is likely to induce the rebel chiefs to consent to it. Davis intimated as much in his late Macon speech.

H. H. Dodd, the Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty, who is on trial for treason or conspiracy, escaped from his prison at Indianapolis on Thursday night. He was assisted by outside friends, and let himself down from a third-story window.

The Charleston Courier justifies the principle of Gen. Sherman's depopulation of Atlanta, and says the rebels have adopted the same course toward the Union sympathizing people of Southern cities.

The mother of John C. Breckinridge, of the rebel army, died last Sunday night. She had resided in Baltimore with her son in law, Rev. Mr. Bulloch, of the Franklin street Presbyterian church, for the past two or three years.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONVENTION. The Convention is called to meet in the Town Hall, but should the day be fair, it will doubtless adjourn to the Park, where a stand is to be put up. It is proposed to have a torch-light procession on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. From the preparations in progress for it, it will doubtless be a grand affair, weather permitting.

In addition to the speakers already announced, we learn that Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler of Maine, Hon. Geo. W. Palmer of Pittsburgh, Hon. T. W. Park of Bennington, Col. Frank E. Howe of New York city, and Hon. L. E. Chittenden, may be expected to be present and address the Convention.

The accommodations of our hotels are ample, but should they not be sufficient for the hosts of Union men in attendance, we can assure our friends throughout the State that they need not fear for lack of entertainment, as the citizens of Burlington intend, as is their wont on such glorious gatherings, to keep "open house" Tuesday.—*Burlington Times.*

Local and State Items.

LANSLY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We are glad to learn that Lansley's Commercial College, located in this village, promises to be a most successful institution. Mr. Lansley opened his first term on the 1st day of last month with about thirty students, and the number has already increased to sixty. A most excellent beginning.

A "STUNNER" OF AN ARGUMENT.—The Courier says that on Monday night last, some scoundrel broke into the house of Mr. Jesse L. Billings of this town, and stole from a bureau drawer nine hundred dollars. Therefore, argues the Courier, this war is carried on to make the negro the white man's equal and Abraham Lincoln ought not to be re-elected President of the United States! Whew!!

FIRE IN WHITEHALL.—A special dispatch received on Saturday informs us that a destructive fire occurred in Whitehall Friday night last. The Whitehall Foundry and Machine Shop was burned, involving a loss of about \$10,000. Insured for \$5,000.

PROFITABLE SHEEP.—Mr. R. E. Baird of Wallingford, writes us that he has realized from two sheep, in the past two seasons the sum of \$69, and has the sheep left, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1863, 15 lbs. Wool, | \$ 7 50 |
| " 4 Lambs, | 20 00 |
| 1864, 13 lbs. Wool, | 7 50 |
| " 4 Lambs, | 24 00 |
| Total, | \$69 00, or |

\$29 50 from each sheep.

PERSONAL.—The Adjutant and Inspector General's office will be removed to Montpelier during the session of the Legislature and all communications designed for that office should be addressed there.

Lieut. Col. Henry F. Dutton, of the Eighth Vt., who was severely wounded in one of Sheridan's recent fights, has been removed to Washington for treatment. Lt. Col. Dutton has won his promotion to his present rank, by his gallantry, skill and devotion to duty.

J. P. C. Cottrill, formerly of Montpelier, is Democratic candidate for district attorney at Milwaukee.

Col. Thomas O. Seaver has returned to the study of law in the office of Washburn & Marsh, in Woodstock.

Lt. Col. S. E. Pingree, late of the Third Vt. regiment, his three years term of service having expired, has returned to the practice of law in Hartford.

Official List of Casualties.

We have received from Adjutant-Gen. Washburn official lists of the casualties sustained by the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Vermont regiments in the battle of September 19th in the Shenandoah Valley. The names of the killed, wounded and missing from this section of the State (some of which have been before published in our columns) will be found below.

SECOND REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Co. K—Alonzo H. Fields, New Haven, Lewis Welcome.

WOUNDED.

A—Leroy Wyman, Peru, arm and thigh severe. B—Merritt P. Maranville, Poultney, both arms slight; Alonzo D. Hodges, Rutland, shoulder slight; Jas. G. Bryant, leg slight.

F—Louis Torville, Vergennes, groin severe.

H—Sergt. Ansel H. Howard, Burlington, leg slight; Martin Hale, knee slight.

I—Sergt. Samuel W. Bailey, Brandon, leg severe, (amputated); Henry M. Parker, Plymouth, hand slight.

K—Corp. Chas. F. Greenleaf, Salisbury, hand slight; Oliver Claire, Cornwall, hand severe.

THIRD REGIMENT.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. Major O. B. Robinson, Weathersfield, hand slight.

A—John Deasley, Weathersfield, leg and arm severely.

F—Silas Martin, leg slight; John Lamarch, knee severe; Geo. B. Frost, missing, W. Laidell, missing.

G—Wm. Shadwick, Bristol, left breast slight.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

KILLED.

C—Zacheus Blood, Cavendish.

WOUNDED.

A—Lieut. Ransom W. Towle, Rochester, chest mortally.

E—Erasmus Church, Granville, hand slight; Daniel McCann, arm slight; Franklin Rod, Pownal, mouth severe; Ebenezer C. Rush, Dorset, right leg severe.

G—James Sprague, Pownal, head slight; Henry Morgan, Bennington, right shoulder, slight.

I—James F. Cragin, Halifax, hand severe; Royal M. Austin, Townshend, hip slight.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

KILLED.

E—Joseph Belair, Rutland.

G—John Naylor, Brandon.

WOUNDED.

Corp. Jotham A. Hnestie, Shoreham, left temple; Frank Morris, Shoreham, left leg.

B—Corp. Burrill J. Giffenell, Bristol, thigh.

E—Corp. Wm. H. Lincoln, Wells, thigh slight; Lewis Martin, hand severe.

F—Antoine Carrioux, Middlebury, head severe; Carlos Bombard, New Haven, leg slight.

G—James Ogara, Rutland, shoulder slight; Thomas Edwards, Brattleboro, ankle; Warren Russell, Arlington, side slight.

H—Jonathan W. Larabee, Benson, neck slight; John Hogan, Goshen, hip slight.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Co. D.—C. P. Upham, Westminster.

WOUNDED.

Adj. Sumner H. Lincoln, Hartford, head badly.

B—Lewis A. Tyler, Wardsboro, hip severe.

C—Sergt. Geo. R. Brock, Sherburne, hip severe; Geo. T. Dodge, Pittsford, arm and leg severe; Henry G. Anthony, Rutland, leg severe; Rodolphus D. Briggs, Mount Holly, wrist severe.

F—Sergt. James T. Brownlee, Benson, slightly; Elbridge Emerson, slightly; Geo. Gardner, Danby, hand slight; James McMeekin, Rutland, arm slight.

G—Chas. N. Chamberlain, Stockbridge, face slight; Chas. Chase, shoulder slight.

I—1st Lieut. Matthew Hussey, Benson, foot slight.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Capt. Charles Buxton, Co. G, Rockingham; Corp. Edgar M. Phinney, B. Middlebury; Lyman Dunbar, B. Orwell.

WOUNDED.

B—Corp. Henry C. Palmer, Addison, leg severe; Edward Baker, Salisbury, shoulder slight; James C. Comaford, Salisbury, foot slight; Arthur Levi, Goodrich, Orwell, mouth severe; Peter L. France, Whiting, face slight; Joseph N. Woodward, Orwell, hand slight.

C—Sergt. Myron Wood, Fairhaven, leg amputated; Sergt. Edwin M. Sherman, Clarendon, leg amputated; Sergt. John Killeen, Castleton, foot slight; Color Corp. E. G. Ingelston, Castleton, leg and arm severe; Edwin L. Waters, Pawlet, arm severe; John R. Gray, Orwell, arm severe; James R. Winn, Clarendon, ankle severe; Charles H. Hines, Rutland, lungs severe; Thomas Williams, Castleton, back severe; Albert W. Streeter, Dorset, thigh severe; Joseph Rabiteaux, Benson, thigh slight; 1st Sergt. Ransom M. Patch, Weston, arm slight.

E—Color Corp. Geo. A. Peeler, Vernon, abdomen dangerous; Corp. Isaac H. Sibley, Dunsmuir, face and arm slight; Corp. Sylvester P. Smith, Wilmington, side slight; Franklin N. Knight, Dunsmuir, leg severe; Dennis M. Streeter, Vernon, leg slight.

G—2d Lieut. Ezra A. Turner, Rockingham, face slight; Sergt. Henry A. Scott, Townshend, shoulder slight; Corp. Carroll N. Wetherbee, Rockingham, abdomen severe; Color Corp. Henry P. Stocker, Jamaica, thigh slight; Ambrose H. Burgess, Grafton, elbow severe; Chas. L. Churchill, Townshend, arm slight; Henry S. Cooke, Chester, hip severe; Henry Kellogg, Londonderry, forehead slight; David P. Goddard, Londonderry, arm and side slight; Elbridge J. Reed, Pawlet, head slight.

K—1st Lieut. Edward A. Todd, Brattleboro, shoulder slight.

M—Henry E. DeCamp, Weathersfield, leg severe; Hymon C. Rickard, Pittsford, leg severe; George Wheeler, Guilford, leg and stomach severe.

MISSING.

John Rules, B. Shelburne; Orson G. Gibson, Grafton.

The entire number of casualties as reported by Col. Warner to Adj. Gen. Washburn, was as follows:—

Second Regiment—3 men killed and 29 wounded.

Third Regiment—2 officers and 24 men wounded, and 4 men missing.

Fourth Regiment—1 man killed, 1 officer and 14 men wounded.

Fifth Regiment—6 men killed, 1 officer and 21 men wounded.

Sixth Regiment—5 men killed and 8 officers and 43 men wounded.

Eleventh Regiment—2 officers and 6 men killed, 5 officers and 80 men wounded, and 6 men missing.

Total—2 officers and 21 men killed, 12 officers and 211 men wounded, and 10 men missing. Aggregate, 256.